

Tsuguo HONGO*: Notes on Japanese larger Fungi (5)

本郷次雄*: 日本産きのこ類の研究 (5)

21) *Mycena delicatella* (Peck) Smith, North Am. Sp. Mycena: 161 (1947).*Agaricus delicatellus* Peck (1878).—*Marasmiellus delicatellus* Singer (1949)—*Mycena lactea* (Fr.) Quél. sensu Lange (1936).

Pileus 5–8 mm broad, campanulate-convex, then expanded to plane or with a slight umbo; surface white, slightly striatulate, disc becoming more or less creamy in age; context white, thin, odor and taste not distinctive; lamellae white, narrowly adnate, subdistant ($L=11-14$; $l=3, 4, 5$), edges even; stipe 12–22 mm long, 0.5–1 mm thick, equal, white, subpruinose above, tubular, often with white radiating hairs at the base; spores hyaline under the microscope, subcylindric, smooth, $7.5-9.5 \times 2.5-3.5 \mu$, non-amyloid; basidia four-spored; cheilocystidia crowded, cylindric, clavate or somewhat ventricose, often capitate, $18.5-22 \times 5-7.5 \mu$, thin-walled, hyaline, sometimes with an amorphous incrustation over the head.

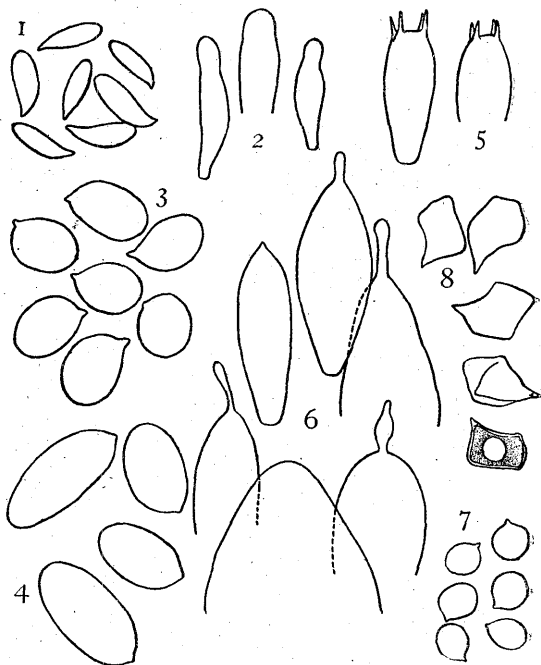


Fig. 1. *Mycena delicatella* (1. spores; 2. cheilocystidia); *Amanita vittadinii* (3. spores); *Volvariella speciosa* var. *gloiocephala* (4. spores; 5. basidia; 6. cheilocystidia); *Rhodocybe mundula* (7. spores); *Rhodophyllus infula* (8. spores) (1–4, 7, 8×1000 ; 5, 6×600)

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Hab. Gregarious to scattered among fallen needles of *Abies mariesii*, near Sukayu hot-springs, Arakawa-mura, Mutsu, Oct. 3, 1953.

Distr. North America, Europe. New to Japan.

Illust.: Smith, l. c., pl. 11, fig. D and text fig. 15, nos. 3-6; Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. 2: pl. 53, fig. C (as *M. lactea* var. *pithya*) and fig. F (as *M. lactea*) (1936).

Another collection from the Botanical Garden of Kyoto University, June 2, 1953, was closely allied to this species, but had more or less longer stems (2.5-4 cm) and smaller cheilocystidia (12-19×3-4 μ), while the spores were very near to those of this species.

22) ***Amanita vittadinii*** (Mor.) Vitt. Tent. Mycol. 31 (1826).

Lepidella vittadinii Gilbert (1925).

Gigantic, entirely white. Pileus 20 cm broad, convex, then plane; surface dry, densely covered with separable, small, erect, pyramidal or polygonal fragments of volva, margin not striate; context white, soft, taste mild, odor agreeable, becoming rather strong and unpleasant when dry; lamellae free, close (L=96; 1=1-3), becoming somewhat cream color, ventricose, thick, edges almost even; stipe 22 cm long, 2.5 cm thick at the middle portion, enlarged toward the base (5 cm), solid, floccosely scaly, enlarged portion encircled by several concentric rings of warts formed of the fragments of volva; ring large, superior, membranous, warty below, very fugacious; spores hyaline under the microscope, broadly ellipsoid to subglobose, smooth, thin-walled, 8-11×6.5-7.5 μ , amyloid; basidia four-spored, 30-37×7.5-11 μ ; hymenophoral trama bilateral.

Hab. Solitary on the ground in woods, Miidera, Otsu, Sept. 16, 1953.

Distr. Japan, Europe.

Previously the writer reported this species under the name *Lepidella vittadinii* [Kenkyu Ronshu (Bull. Facul. Lib. Arts and Educ. Shiga Univ.), 1: 93 (1952)], basing on the materials from Omi collected by Mr. Chutaro Hashimoto in 1936, but these were too young to examine the microscopic characters. The writer, however, had the pleasure of collecting fresh specimen in the early autumn of the last year, and the above brief description was made from it.

23) ***Volvariella speciosa*** (Fr.) Singer var. ***gloiocephala*** (Fr.) Singer, Agaricales; 401 (1949).

Spores ellipsoid, smooth, 11.5-14.5 (17)×6-7.5 μ ; basidia fourspored, 26-

33×11-13 μ , cheilocystidia abundant, ventricose to vesiculose, often with a filamentous or papilla-like projection at the apex, 26-74×13-37 μ .

Hab. Solitary on the ground in woods of *Fagus crehata*, near Yachi hot-springs, Towada-mura, Mutsu, Oct. 2, 1953.

Distr. Japan, Europe, North America, Africa, Australia.

Although the most of the mycologists regard this as a distinct species, the writer used the above combination because of the presence of the intermediate form between *gloiocephala* and *speciosa* [Lange, l. c. 2: 77 (1936)].

24) **Rhodocybe mundula** (Lasch) Singer; Agaricales, 609 (1949).

Rhodopaxillus mundulus Konr. et Maubl. (1926)—*Paxillopsis mundula* Lange (1939).

Pileus 2.5-6.5 cm broad, convex and obtuse, becoming infundibuliform; surface glabrous, smooth, not viscid, sordid whitish, then spotted cinereous, at length becoming blackish; context moderately thick, soft, pallid, becoming blackish in the stipe, odor somewhat farinaceous, taste bitter; lamellae decurrent, crowded, narrow, thin, sordid whitish, then somewhat flesh-color; stipe 1.5-4 cm long, 3-8 mm thick, base more or less bulbous, concolorous with the cap-surface, floccose-villose all over, solid; spores pale-flesh-color in deposits, globose to subglobose, nearly smooth, 4-5 μ or 4-5.5×5-7 μ , nonamyloid; cheilocystidia not differentiated; basidia four-spored, 26-30×6-6.5 μ .

Hab. Gregarious amongst fallen leaves in woods of *Quercus* (*Q. crispula*, *Q. dentata*, *Q. serrata*, etc.), Nagahashi-mura, Mutsu, Sept. 30, 1953.

Disr, Europe, Caucasus, Siberia. New to Japan.

Illust. : Cooke, Ill. Brit. Fungi, 3: pl. 375, fig. A (1884-1886); Konr. et Maubl., Ic. Sel. Fung. 2: pl. 278 (1926); Lange, l. c., 4: pl. 133, fig. B (1939).

The whitish pilei which blacken in age and the floccose-villose stems serve to distinguish the species macroscopically.

25) **Clitopilus lignyotus** Hongo sp. nov.

Gregarius vel subcaespitosus. Pileo 1.5-4 cm lato, convexo dein plano, obconico, demum leviter depresso, sicco, sub lente adpresso-tomentoso, fusco-umbrino; carne alba; lamellis longe decurrentibus, e albido cremeis, dein leviter carneis, subconfertis vel subdistantibus, angustis, saepe furcatis vel anastomosantibus; stipite 2-4.5 cm longo, 3-7 mm crasso, aequali vel sursum attenuato, levi, pileo pallidiore, apice albido, basi albo-floccoso, cavo; sporis

9.5-13×4.5-6 μ , *Cl. prunuli* simillimis; basidiis tetrasporis, 26-36×9-10 μ . Typus (n. 726) in Herbario Universitatis Kyotoensis conservatus est.

Pileus 1.5-4 cm broad, convex, then plane, obconic, often slightly depressed at the center; surface dry, somewhat appressedly tomentose under lens, dark umbrinous (gray-brown), paler or nearly white at the margin; margin incurved when young; context white, soft, moderately thick, taste none,

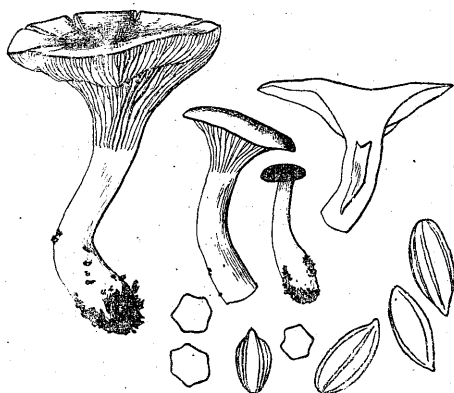


Fig. 2. *Clitopilus lignyotus*. Carpophores (×1) and spores (×1000).

odor distinctive; lamellae deeply decurrent, whitish to slightly cremeous, then somewhat flesh-color, close to subdistant, rather narrow (2-4 mm), often forked and in some cases more or less anastomosing at the middle portion, edges even, thin; stipe 2-4.5 cm long, 3-7 mm thick, equal or tapering upward, smooth, paler than the cap-surface, whitish at the apex, white floccose at the base, hollow, white within;

spores pale stramineous under the microscope, ellipsoid-fusoid, with 6 angles when seen from one end, 9.5-13×4.5-6 μ , 1- to multi-guttulate, nonamyloid; basidia four-spored, 26-36×9-10 μ ; cheilo- and pleurocystidia none; all hyphae clampless.

Hab. Gregarious to subcaespitose on the ground in woods of *Shiia*, Miidera, Otsu, Sept. 1, 1953.

The carpophores of this species are small to medium sized, and have somewhat *Clitocybe*-like or often *Phylloporus*-like appearance. The spores are ellipsoid-fusoid with six longitudinal furrows, taking hexagonal figure in cross section. Consequently the fungus should be placed in sect. *Prunuli* along with *Cl. prunulus*, but is quite distinct from the latter in its dark color.

26) ***Rhodophyllus infula*** (Fr.) Quél. sensu Lange, Fl. Agar. Dan. 2: 101 (1936).

Pileus 1-2.5 cm broad, conic to broadly conic, often repand, usually with a small prominent papilla; surface hygrophanous, watery-gray-brownish, pelucid-striate when moist, paler, opaque and somewhat silky when dry; context

thin, concolorous with the surface, odor none; lamellae adnexed to almost free, subdistant to distant ($L=17-20$; $l=3-7$), ventricose, white, then flesh-color, edges even or slightly eroded; stipe 2.5-6 cm long, 1-3 mm thick, equal, tubular concolorous with the cap-surface, cartilaginous, base white-floccose with mycelium; spores flesh-color in deposits, heterodiametric, angular, $9-10.5 \times 6.5-7.5 \mu$ (or $10-11.5 \times 6.5-8 \mu$), usually 1-guttulate, nonamyloid; basidia four-spored, $30-35 \times 7.5-10.5 \mu$ (or $26-33 \times 9-10 \mu$); hyphae with clamp connection.

Hab. Gregarious on the ground in woods, Seta-cho, Omi, Oct. 11, 1953; near Chausuyama, Otsu, Nov. 18, 1953.

Distr. Europe. New to Japan.

Illust.: Lange, l. c., 2: pl. 79, fig. G; Konr. et Maubl., l. c., 7: pl. 180, fig. I (1932) as *Nolanea mammosa*).

Lange takes *Rh. mammosus* (sensu Konr. et Maubl.) as synonymous with this. The writer's fungus was very similar in stature and color to the Lange's illustration and description of *Rh. papillatus* except for the gill-color. In the present fungus the gills were white at first, while the *Rh. papillatus* is said to have grayish brown gills from the beginning. Moreover *Rh. hirtipes* (sensu Konr. et Maubl., Lange) is apparently related to *Rh. infula*, although they can be distinguished from each other by the following characters.

<i>Rh. infula</i>	<i>Rh. hirtipes</i>
Pileus small, 1-2.5 cm broad.	Pileus medium to rather large, 2.5-7 cm broad.
Lamellae white at first.	Lamellae grayish-white at first.
Stipe 2.5-6 cm $\times$ 1-3 mm, almost glabrous, watery-gray-brown.	Stipe 3.5-9 cm $\times$ 3-6 mm, silky-fibrous and longitudinally striate, silvery tinged with smoke-color or sometimes pale-tan.
Spores $9-10.5 \times 6.5-7.5 \mu$ or $10-11.5 \times 6.5-8 \mu$.	Spores $9.5-11.5 \times 7.5-9 \mu$ or $11-15 \times 7.5-10 \mu$.

S. Imai reported *Nolanea mammosa* from Ishikari in Hokkaido [Stud. Agar. Hokkaido: 178 (1938)], which seems to be *Rh. hirtipes* itself according to his description.

Appendix:

1) *Rhodophyllus aeruginosus* (Hiroe) Hongo comb. nov. *Entoloma aeruginosum* Hiroe, in Appl. Mushr. Sci. 4: 1 (1939).

2) *Rhodophyllus murrayi* (Berk. et Curt.) Sing. f. *albus* (Hiroe) Hongo comb. nov.

Entoloma album Hiroe, l.c.—*Entoloma Murrayi* (B. et C.) Sacc. f. *album* (Hiroe) Hongo, in Jour. Jap. Bot. 26: 23 (1951).

3) *Rhodophyllus subnitidum* (Imai) Hongo f. *cyano-nigrum* (Hongo) Hongo comb. nov.

Entoloma subnitidum Imai f. *cyano-nigrum* Hongo, l.c., 26: 145 (1951).

4) The fungus described under the name *Tricholoma fumidum* Kawamura in the writer's previous paper [l.c., 27: 190 (1952)] is identical with *Tr. sejunctum* (Fr.) Quéf.

5) *Hygrophorus capreolarius* (Kalchbr.) Sacc. Fl. Ital. Crypt., Hymen. 342 (1915) (non Imai).

Hygrophorus purpureobadius Imai, in Bot. Mag., Tokyo. 55: 447 (1941)—Hongo, Bull. Facul. Lib. Arts and Educ. Shiga Univ. pt. 2, 2: 48 (1953)—syn. nov.

Imai's *Hygr. purpureobadius* appears to be only a small form of *Hygr. capreolarius*, and his description of *capreolarius* [Stud. Agar. Hokkaido: 102 (1938)] probably applies to a different species because of its roughened spores.

21) シラウメモドキ (新称)。全体白色の小形可憐な種類である。陸奥八甲田山の酸ヶ湯温泉附近に於けるアオモリトドマツ林にて採る。

22) シロオニタケ (安田)。筆者はすでに近江蒲生郡鏡山村産のものを報告したが、今回大津市三井寺境内で極めて大形の標本を得たので再録することにした。

23) オオフクロタケ (今井)。Singer 氏に従つて本菌をシロフクロタケの変種とみなした。八甲田山、谷地温泉附近のブナ林にて採集。

24) ムツノウラベニタケ (新称)。傘、茎共に最初ほぼ白色であるが、後黒味を帯びてくる。胞子は球形又は類球形、少しく肉色を呈する。陸奥北津軽郡長橋村石田坂のミズナラを主とせる潤葉樹林内で得た。なお *Rhodocybe* は本邦にては新発見の属である。

25) クロウラベニタケ (新種)。傘は黒褐色を帯び、褶は最初白色、後少しく肉色、茎に長く垂生する。胞子は楕円形乃至紡錘形で縦に6条の隆起脈があり、横断面はほぼ六角形を呈する。大津市三井寺境内のシイを主とせる常緑潤葉樹林に産する。

26) コモミウラモドキ (新称)。筆者のすでに報告した *ミノモミウラモドキ Rh. hirtipes* に比し子実体は小形で、茎に著しい繊維条はみられない。今井博士のモミウラモドキ *Nolanea mammosa* は記載から案ずるに *Rh. hirtipes* ではないかと思われる。コモミウラモドキは近江栗太郡瀬田町及び大津市茶臼山附近の林間地上に生ずる。

本研究の一部は文部省科学研究助成補助金によつて為されたものである。なお本報告の一部は植物分類地理学会、昭和29年度総会に於て講演した。